

Libellula (Holotania) vibrans Fabricius. Green Co.—Crailhope, 3 ♂, June 26, 1946; 1 ♂, July 5, 1946.

Libellula (Holotania) axillena Westwood. Green Co.—Crailhope, 1 ♂, June 26, 1946; 1 ♂, August 25, 1949.

Trapezostigma carolina (Linne). Green Co.—Crailhope, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, May 20, 1946; 1 ♂, May 13, 1945; 3 ♂, June 26, 1946; 2 ♂, 2 ♀, July 5, 1946; 1 ♂, July 19, 1947; 7 ♂, 2 ♀, August 28, 1947; 1 ♂, August 29, 1947. Edmonson Co.—Sloans Crossing Pond, Mammoth Cave National Park, 3 ♂, May 14, 1949; 5 ♂, 2 ♀, June 5, 1949; 2 ♂, 2 ♀, July 26, 1948. Letcher Co.—Jenkins, May 29, 1946, 1 ♂. Hart Co.—Hardyville, May 14, 1949, 2 ♂. Hardin Co.—Radcliff, 3 ♂, 1 ♀, June 9, 1948; 1 ♂, July 22, 1946. Allen Co.—Scottsville, 2 ♂, July 5, 1949. Christian Co.—Fairview, 1 ♂, August 17, 1949.

A New *Atrytone* from Nebraska (Lepidoptera: Hesperioidea)

By PAUL R. EHRlich and NICHOLAS W. GILLHAM

On examining the series of *Atrytone conspicua* Edw. in the American Museum of Natural History, we discovered a series of *conspicua*, collected by Leussler at Valley and Omaha, Nebraska, which we believe represents a population deserving of subspecific status. We hereby propose:

Atrytone conspicua ssp. *buchholzi* nov.

This subspecies is easily separated from specimens of *conspicua conspicua* by its larger size and its robust appearance. In the males, there is a tendency towards obsolescence of the light markings on the underside of the primaries. This character is found only occasionally in Eastern specimens.

Average length of one primary wing (base of subcosta to apex): male *buchholzi*, 16.9 mm.; male *conspicua*, 14.3 mm.; female *buchholzi*, 18.3 mm.; female *conspicua*, 15.4 mm.

The measurements of *buchholzi* are based on the type series. The measurements of typical *conspicua* are based on more than

70 specimens from New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

Near topotypical *conspicua* from Michigan has been examined and is identical in all respects to the above-mentioned Eastern material. Wisconsin and Iowa specimens are intermediate between *conspicua* and *buchholzi*, and should probably be designated merely as belonging to *Atrytone conspicua* Cl. *conspicua-buchholzi*.

Type Material: Holotype male, Valley, Nebraska, VII-10-1925, R. A. Leussler; *allotype* female, Valley, Nebraska, VIII-2-1924, R. A. Leussler; deposited in the American Museum of Natural History. There are 29 male and 23 female *paratypes*, nos. 1-52, Valley and Omaha, Nebraska, July (various dates), 1913, 1914, 1924, 1925, 1926 and 1928. Nos. 1 and 20 in coll. Otto Buchholz; nos. 3 and 22 in coll. P. S. Remington; nos. 4, 5, 23, and 24 in the Canadian National Collection; nos. 6 and 25 in coll. C. F. dos Passos; nos. 7 and 26 in coll. H. A. Freeman; nos. 8 and 27 in coll. A. W. Lindsey; nos. 9, 10 and 30 in the Carnegie Museum; nos. 13-19, 31-35, 43 and 44 in the American Museum of Natural History; nos. 36 and 45 in the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University; nos. 42 and 52 in the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia; nos. 37-41 and 46-51 in the United States National Museum. The remaining paratypes are in the authors' collections.

We take pleasure in naming this subspecies in honor of Mr. Otto Buchholz of Roselle Park, New Jersey, as a slight token of appreciation of his many favors.

We wish to thank Messrs. W. D. Field and A. H. Clark of the National Museum for their advice and aid, Dr. G. W. Rawson of Summit, New Jersey, for the loan of Michigan *conspicua*, and Dr. F. H. Rindge of the American Museum, who lent us material from their collection and gave us many helpful suggestions. Lastly, we would like to express our appreciation to Mr. E. L. Bell of the American Museum, who, as an expert, expressed the opinion that the new subspecies is valid.